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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year

WAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month l'ostage to loreign countries added. Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing of Manhattan, New York.

Mr. Roosevelt in December and in May.

The most remarkable fact about President Roosevell's utterances on railway rate regulation since he emerged from the wilderness seems to have been overlooked.

In the President's message to Congress last December he said:

" I am of the opinion that at present it would be undestrable, if it were not impracticable, finally to clothe the commission (the Interstate Commerce Commission) with general authority to fix railroad rates.

Six months later he says, in his Denver speech:

" I have spoken of the policy of extending the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of giving them particularly the power to fix rates and to have the rates that they fix go take effect practically at once. As I say, that represents in my mind part of what should be the general policy of this country."

These two passages are not exhibited together in this place in order to estabish a case of inconsistency. There is not necessarily any inconsistency becandidly considered.

In the first place, Mr. ROOSEVELT in December last qualified with the phrase "at present" his declaration that he reble a final grant of power to the commission to fix rates.

In the second place, he might have held that opinion in December and yet have reached in May, by a process of progressive thought on the subject, the conclusion that such a grant of power is desirable and practicable and required by public interests to be the general policy of the country.

Nevertheless, the two declarations in juxtaposition afford interesting reading.

Porto Rican Coffee in New York.

Porto Rico is about to undertake an enterprise which was advised by THE Sun last year. It proposes to make an American market for its coffee by business methods. This is a most sensible step, and if it is conducted rightly there is no reason why the United States should price that will be properly remunerative to the growers.

Early in March last the Porto Rican little less than \$15,000, for the establishand other products of the island in this country. It is well to do something, but the appropriation is too small for any should be done. Mr. Scott TRUXTON has been appointed as agent, with a salary of \$2,500. An assistant is to receive \$1,800, and an allowance of \$10,000 ergetic canvassing and effective advertising. The island is gunning for a trade of \$10,000,000 a year. It should go after it with 13-inch guns and not with a pea-shooter.

In a letter recently published in a San Juan paper Mr. TRUXTON writes that on July 1 there will be established in New York an office for the sale of Porto Rican coffee. The article sold will be obtained from the producers of the best quality grown in the island. Mr. TRUXTON declares his intention to canvass the leading hotels of the city, the clubs and personas particulares, and to solicit orders at prices considerably above those which ere charged for the ordinary market grades. He should have no difficulty in making sales. The American people are ever ready to pay good prices for a good article, and there is no question of the superiority of the Porto Rican berry.

We could wish that the enterprise might be conducted on a more extensive scale, but it is better that it should begin in a small way than that nothing at all should be done. If the aroma of the Porto Rican berry permeates the hotel. the restaurant and the club, it will find its way to the domestic dining room, and perhaps to the dinner pail. If the American people buy no more than 5 per cent. of their coffee supply from Porto Rico, her wails of distress will be turned into hymns of joy.

The Junction of the Russian Squadrons.

A union of the so-called Baltic fleet under Vice-Admiral ROJESTVENSKY with the supplemental squadron under Rear at stake upon the outcome of a naval | bate and every discrimination. battle as Japan has to-day.

Although we recognize that some of reasonably do? the vessels with which the two Russian we should still try to estimate roughly are now said to be. to what extent ROJESTVENSKY's strength has been increased by the reenforcement | ing of Congress is power to fix rates as under Niesogatoff. Rojestvensky low as possible and escape judicial conshould have had, when he entered the demnation or confiscation when business South China Sea, seven battleships; he is prosperous, and thus imperil the abilnow has eight, together with three coast | ity of the railway to pay dividends, or mered, although, being slow movers, dustrial depression shall come, as it has may are not adapted for maneuvering. in years very recently past.

cruiser and several torpedo boats, to say If not, its Senators should be told and nothing of colliers and a hospital ship. but the principal benefit derivable from his junction with ROJESTVENSKY is the substantial addition to the Russian force in respect of battleships, of which, be it remembered, the Japanese have but four. Up to NIEBOGATOFF's arrival, it was computed that the aggregate weight of motal which Togo's vessels were caparior to that which could be thrown from Russian fleet now has a decided advantage in this particular.

It is no longer open to dispute that for the considerable weight of metal which has been add d to ROJESTVENsky's strength since, early in April, he traversed the Strait of Malacca, he is of neutrality on the part of France. Even | said: the sympathizers with Russia in Paris now acknowledge the substantial truth of the despatch which THE SUN correspondent was obliged to send from Hongkong because the telegraph officials at Saigon refused to transmit it. It is no longer denied that ROJESTVENSKY'S fleet was allowed to sojourn twentyfour days in the territorial waters of Indo-China, and we know that he remained a week longer just outside the three mile limit in order to assure his junction with NIEBOGATOFF.

It matters not whether or no the French Foreign Office can show that France expressly or in practise has heretofore declined to conform to the British rule that a belligerent war vessel must leave a neutral's territorial waters at the expiration of twenty-four hours. No man in his senses will dispute that for a belligerent fleet to use the ports of a neutween them, when they are carefully and | tral nation as a naval base for a month is irreconcilable with any interpretation of international obligations, however lax. Even if Japan shall deem it injudicious to make a casus belli of the garded as undesirable if not impractica- privileges enjoyed by the Russian fleet in French waters-just as we sagely refrained from calling England to account at the time of the escape of the Alabama from Liverpool-these privileges will constitute at all events the foundation of a formidable claim for damages after the war is over.

> What Do New York Shareowners Say?

The time is arriving when the people of the State of New York, up-State and down-State, men and women-for women are large investors in railways-should not merely railway rates, but the entire not take every pound of coffee that can | chosen under the laws of the State, and | do not prosecute and punish. be raised in the island and pay for it a placed in the hands of a national bureau at Washington.

The conduct of the campaign for a Assembly appropriated a small sum. a present Interstate Commerce Commission clearly indicates that its object is the United States during his absence ment of an agency for the sale of coffee | not solely the rates side of railway man- from the seat of Government and the agement, but the whole area of service.

ment, now already shown to be false, hope of doing that which might and that railway shareowners, directors and tary TAFT by saying: managers are supreme over rates, secret rebates and discriminations, because the laws of the land are inadequate for the supervision and effective control of committee and elsewhere that existing laws are fully adequate, but administration and execution of them is very inadequate. The laws of New York have, for ex-

ample, placed its railways doing intraand extra-State business in the hands of the directors, officers, agents and persons specified in the Elkins statute of Elkins law has made liable to punishment by heavy fines, and a misdemeanor to law." It also has punished any direc- day. tor, officer or agent of any railway who shall offer or give any "rebate, concession or discrimination." It also has pun- The streets were no pleasant promenades ished as for a crime any common carrier for women. For a week the floorwalker points for less than the published rate. Chicago Tribune tells the tale: or make any discrimination forbidden by "At most of the business bouses of the east side law. The statutes have already given to the Interstate Commerce Commission | traction, while on the west side of the street chiffon expressed power, as follows:

"To condemn and order the discontinuance of any unjust discrimination in tariff rates, or any rates which are unreasonably high, and it is made the duty of the courts to enforce such orders of the commission, unless those orders themselves are unreasonable. When a circuit court decrees the enforcement of such an order of the commission, the carrier must forthwith comply with the circuit court's decree. No appeal by the earrier can suspend or postpone the decree's taking effect, unless the circuit court likelf believes that the ends of justice will be promoted by suspending its decree pending an appeal, and so orders."

The Elkins law has made it the duty Admiral NIEBOGATOFF has, of course, of Attorney-General Moody, and every been taken for granted since the latter other Attorney-General, to require the commander anchored off Saigon, and several District Attorneys, either on his according to a telegram from St. Peters- own initiative or on request of the Interburg it has been effected. The most state Commerce Commission, to prosezealous friend of Japan will not dispute cute any and all railways, their officers daunted phalanxes the women stormed that this event has an important bearing or agents, if they are believed to have the bargain counters. The fear of on the question whether it is expedient violated the foregoing laws. The courts brickbats and bludgeons disappeared. for Admiral Togo to risk a general en- are required to advance the suits and The strike was broken. The strikegagement. Certain it is that never since quickly dispose of them. The laws breakers only "broke." Trafalgar has a country had so much cover all unreasonable rates, every re-

What more should, or can, Congress

Everybody realizes that if the comadmirals were credited on paper, when mission had absolute power to fix rates, they successively left the Baltic, were the railways could make secret rebates, even then inefficient, and that others if the commission and the Attorneymay since have become unseaworthy, | General were not more vigilant than they

What the commission is now demandonse vessels, which are heavily ar- possibly interest on its bonds, when in-

warned.

In resisting the pretensions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, espoused by President ROOSEVELT and Secretary TAPT, THE SUN has not extenuated the defective execution of New York laws, and other State laws, by railway owners and directors when the shareowners choose directors who canble of discharging was somewhat supe- not, or do not, direct, but fancy they discharge the obligations of the trust the enemy's ships, but the consolidated they have assumed regarding rates when they appoint a president of themselves, with power to select freight and traffic agents having full discretion. If that were the only duty of directors,

their existence were superfluous. The President, in these sentences of indebted to gross and persistent breaches such a condition in his mind when he

"We see railways grow up, each of which is controlled by a single corporation or individual, sometimes several of them being controlled in combination by corporations or by a few individuals. When such is the case, in my judgment it is absolutely necessary that the nation-for the State cannot possibly do it-should assume a supervisory and regulatory function over the great corporations which practically control the highways of com-

A great part of the popular prejudice against railways has come from the popular feeling that neither the shareowners nor the directors really rule, but one or two or three individuals control, who, by proxy voting, manipulate the votes of shareowners, whereby the corporation stands on its apex and not on its base. It would, for example, shock common sense to be told that Senator DEPEW can on the same day be such a director of a half hundred railways as the law contemplates, and at the same time be an impartial judge, as Senator, between those fifty railways and the demands of President ROOSEVELT.

Neither State railway laws nor Federal railway laws are efficiently executed. If they were, all would probably be well between shippers and railways.

If the railways will, between now and the meeting of Congress, ponder the President's Denver hiat, and the shareowners will carefully select masterful men for directors who will conscientiously do a director's work, and the shareowners will remorselessly weed out the well meaning but laborless dummies, who only say "ditto" to the traffic agents or the president, the situation will be cleared. As it is now, the public has difficulty in understanding why it is that railway tariffs, published and filed decide, and inform their two Senators of by the railways, are not, in the words the decision, whether or not they wish of the Elkins law, "strictly observed" by the railways, and why secret rebates and physical management of its interstate discriminations exist that the Intertransportation to be taken out of the state Commerce Commission, the Presihands of New York, and of directors | dent, and his Attorney-General, Moony,

The keen tussle over rate making at the dinner given in Washington last Tuesday evening by the railways to change of existing laws begun by the their foreign guests, between the Cabinet officer representing the President of president of the Illinois Central, illus-The campalgn was begun on the aver- trates the foregoing. The railway president is reported to have answered Secre-

That the law to prevent discrimination, double dealing and secret rebates was ample, and he vig-

Mr. TAPT might have retorted by asksecret rebates existing on that road, if by a high Government officer on a festive occasion in the presence of their foreign guests would have been in good form.

Where's Farley Now?

Monday was rather red than blue in Feb. 19, 1903. It has created the "cor- Chicago. The stones were whistling poration common carrier" which that through the air. Sometimes bullets answered them. Crowds were assaulting non-union drivers. Patrolmen were by the corporation if the corporation riding on delivery wagons. Deputy shall fail to publish and file its tariffs, sheriffs were guarding express wagons. rates and charges, and "strictly to ob- Coal and truck caravans were creeping serve such tariffs till changed according along under police protection. A lively

A very lively day in the department stores. Their business had suffered. and its officers or agents who trans- had walked in solitude. But Monday port freight or passengers between two broke the charm and the strike. The

of State street linen and muslin sales were the attaffeta, which ordinarily sells for 69 cents a yard. was to be obtained for 35 cents: wash goods were offered at 15 cents a yard; hats of the latest spring fashion were offered for 45 cents; and slik and fabric suits which formerly sold for \$12.50 could be

had in exchange for \$5.75. " It was a great day for the strikebound stores. and after order had been restored and the doors to his store locked to keep the feminine rioters out. the manager of one of the big department stores

said: " 'The bargain counter is the most effective strikebreaker I know of. It bests the colored driver to a finish. We have had the wives of union men in here all day rioting around our bargain counters. Our sales have jumped back to the normal point." " 'We have sold everything from a brass bed to a bolt of ribbon to day, said another store manager, 'and expect to deliver them.' "

So far as the department stores were concerned, the strike was over. In un-

Are our New York evening newspapers becoming provincial? The question inevitably suggests itself as one glances over the pages of one of our evening contemporaries. "Gone with the Glitter"; in Safe Deposit Vault"; "Child's Life Saved by Clothesline"; "More Yale Students Slumming"; "How Jersey Does It"; "Robbed the Ansonia"; "Impaled on Iron Fence"; "Patrolman's Clever Work"; "LIBBIE GAR-RABBANT to Remain in Prison"; "Excuse for Getting to Brooklyn Late"; "A Johnny on the Spot"; "Four Bold Yegg Men"; "Tired of Life's Battle"; "Did Not Kill the Baby"; these are some of the prominent headlines from the evening newspaper which has clung longest to the old fashioned journalistic standards.

A couple of weeks ago there was held in MIESOGATOFF also brought with him a Does the State of New York want that? Society of very great import, at which there

was a battle royal of the intellect between Prof. HRAUSMITTM and Prof. CHUMPP as to the condition of civil service reform among the Accadians. To judge the views of either fully and fairly, every editor or student of Accadian and middle Hittite problems must await their appearance in a report. We doubt very much whether the newspapers of Devil's Lake or Sleepy Eye would have treated so important a matter so shabbily.

There is dynamite, too, in the air of

Heaven. Several months ago we had occasion to wonder whether the customs officials would classify a Welsh rabbit as a vegetable, an animal, or a mineral. It now seems that the Collector of Customs of the port of Bangor, Me., has been in the habit of assomeing a duty on imported dead rabbits his recent Denver speech, had evidently at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem. This conscientious public servant held them to be non-enumerated unmanufactured articles under section 6 of the Dingley tariff act. The Hon. JAMES B. REYNOLDS now appears on the scene and tells him that he

"I herewith enclose for your information and guidance a letter dated the 17th inst., addressed to the Collector of Customs at Eastport, Me., upon The letter teems with rabbit lore. The

excellent Mr. RETNOLDS continues: "The Anditor of the Treasury states that he returned the entries referred to with the suggestion that in view of T. D. 25,012 of Feb. 13, 1904 wherein the Department held that venison, by virtue of the similitude clause in section 7 of the act of July 24, 1897, is dutlable under paragraph 274 of the said act, the rabbits in question should have been assessed with duty at the rate of two cents per pound. The Department is of the opinion that the principle enunciated in the decision above referred to, which was cited and followed by the Board of United States General Appraisers in an unpublished decision dated the 27th ultimo, abstract 5.552 (T. D. 26.218), should control in the classification of dead rabbits, and you are hereby instructed to essess duty upon future importations of this merchandise at your port at the rate of two cents per pound under paragraph 274."

In the Great Venison Controversy, referred to in the foregoing letter, the Hon. ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, ruled that two certain importations of venison, being similar to the meat products provided for in paragraph 274 in material, texture and use, should be returned for duty at the rate of two cents per pound. So, too, in the case at bar the aforesaid rabbits fall quite properly, we submit, within the purview of the similitude clause.

If there be such a thing as excessive zeal in office, we find the Bangor Collector guilty in the first degree. He should have shown greater chivalry and charity to a rabbit, particularly a dead one.

The particular cause of the increase in our sales to Cuba is a much less important matter than is the fact that they are increasing with marked rapidity. Our sales for 1904 exceeded those of 1903 by 38.9 per cent. The sales for the first three months of 1905 exceed those of the corresponding period in 1904 by 50 per cent. The record stands as follows:

February 2,158,972 2,249,215 . \$5,495,793 Total..... Comparing the first nine months of the

last three fiscal years, the following figures | reasoning. Otherwise there would be no appear for the nine months ending with March in each year: \$16,148,330

The indications are that our sales for the fiscal year 1905 will exceed \$35,000,000, a figure several millions above that of any earlier year for merchandise shipments. Our sales to Cuba this year will be about two-thirds as much as our sales to the whole of South America.

Where Does Yale Come in?

ceive \$1,800, and an allowance of \$10,000 the supervision and elective control of is made for expenses. The Sun suggested \$100,000, which would permit en- already been proved before the Senate did not stop any double dealing and Yale should not be excluded from the benefits of the Carnegie foundation can Yale's instructors participate in view of lecturing American railway managers the following extract from the original char- all strikes, whether attended by violence ter of Yale, since amended in other particu- or not, the public is the real sufferer and the lars, but with this provision still in force:

Provided also that persons nominated or asso clased from time to time to fill up said number be ministers of the Gospel Inhabiting within this colony and above the age of forty years, or the major part of them. Here are the terms of Mr. Carnegie's trans-

fer of the endowment: Provided, however, that the said benefactions shall be made to, and the said retiring pensions shall be paid to the teachers, their widows or families, of only such institutions as are not under con trol of a seet, do not require a majority of their frustees, governing bodies, officers, faculties or students to belong to any specified sect, and do not impose any theological test.

It has long been felt by a number of Yale's graduates that the provision in the charter eas a detriment to the university's progress. The words in the charter "ministers of the Gospel," have been interpreted to mean, and in practise do mean, ministers of the Con-gregational Church. This would evidently put Yale under Mr. Carnegie's ban against sects; and it furnishes an excellent reason for an agitation to repeal the provision. NEW YORK, May II.

That Musical Atmosphere.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is indeed gratifying to learn from an editorial article in Tire Sun that New York is to have a new school of music which is to supply the long missing and much desired musical atmosphere so earnestly sought in Europe by American students. Atmosphere most precious thing, as voyagers in the subway and visitors at Mr. Conried's "Parsital" emporium have ascertained. A student of music may think and think and think till his brain is numb; but without atmosphere he cannot become truly musical. With atmosphere he becomes a saturated tion of the problem.

But will the atmosphere be supplied by the simple process of admitting the student to orchestral chearsals, to many concerts and to operatic performances! Does dwelling in a musical atmos-phere consist wholly in living among musicians and hearing much music?

In Germany, where the atmosphere is said to be thoroughly musical the art of music is held in high honor. A professor of music in a conservatory enjoys public respect. A composer is held in honor as highly as a civil engineer or a contractor. A great planist is regarded as a person of as much dal importance as a great banker.

It cannot be said that we have yet reached this kind of atmosphere. Music is not generally regarded here as a serious and desirable occupation, nd musicians are not accorded the respect which they receive in European countries. The student who dwells for a period in Germany or Austria acquires a high and inspiring view of the practise of his art, a view without which the ioftiest achievements are not quite within his reach. When the pupils of our new school have completed their courses it will still be desirable for them to go abroad to gain a perspective. Per-haps the school will make it possible to get everything else at home. G. W. SCHUBERT LIEFT. NEW YORK, May 11.

How the Chicago Strikers Celebrated the President's Visit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For many years, as an employer of labor, I have had more or less dealings with strike leaders. Wherever there has been a strike of any magnitude the leaders have always excused the violence and disorder which are sure to go with it by attributing the same to a hoodlum element. In connection with this it is well to note that deepatches from Chicago state that the union leaders issued secret orders to the effect that there should be no rioting by the sirtking teamsters during the President's stay in that city. The fact that "entertainment" comsees found their occupation gons for one day mittees found their occupation gong for one day should teach its that it is not always the hoodium who kills and mains the non-union workmen who try to earn an honest living. Let labor in any form have its just reward, but no sympathy abould be extended to the lawbreaker.

C. G. M.

SOME FEATURES OF THE STRIKE.

CHICAGO, May 10 .-- If a man or a group of men were to be hanged for the deaths which have occurred as a result of the Chicago strike, the Judge who pronounced the sentence could use no more fitting words than those used by Judge Gary when he sentenced the Haymarket rioters of 1886. He

If men are persuaded that because of business differences, whether about labor or anything else, they may destroy property and assault and beat other men and kill the police if they, in the discharge of their duty, interfere to proserve the peace, there is little ground to hope that they will

to any warning. peaceable, frugal and laborious poor to endure the tyranny of mobs, who with lawless force die-tate to them, under penalty of peril to limb and life, where, when and upon what terms they may earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. Any Government Any Government that is worthy of the name will strenuously endeavor to secure to all within its jurisdiction the freedom to follow the lawful avo-cations and safety for their property and their persons, while obeying the law, and the law is common sense, Differing only in the methods employed,

perience of nineteen years ago, which sent some to hard labor for a term of years, and sent others to the gallows. In the earlier case death came from the hands of professed anarchists. In the present case it has come from the hand of organized labor or its professed friends. So far as the public is concerned it matters little whether rioters and murderers call themselves anarchists or labor unionists. The crimes and offenses of the last few days may or may not be directly chargeable to unionism or to members of labor organizations. If not, they are the work of alleged friends of such organizations, and the discredit falls on those whom such seek to aid and support. They are the offspring of acts of unionism, and if continued the day will soon come when society will organize and take up the work now being done by organized employers. Organized labor must keep itself and its friends within the

law if it would live. The flabbiness of Chicago's new Mayor has been one of the features of the situation. He is quoted by the Record-Herald as saying on Sunday:

I wish the strike could be settled in some way. I tried every means I could think of two weeks ago to bring about some kind of settlement, but it availed nothing. I don't care whether the strikers or the employers win, but the continuance of dis-turbed conditions is becoming almost intolerable from a public standpoint.

This is a discreditable whimper for a city's ruler. He is indifferent to the principles at stake, and would be as well content to witness a triumph of the rioting and violence which he weakly deprecates as he would be to see the streets of this city freely opened to the use of the citizens thereof. He tried conciliation, and has been for some days dallying with arbitration, while riots and disorder prevail in the streets. He seems to have only a feeble conception of his duties. His paramount duty is entirely plain. It is not to seek means of reconciling the conflicting interests and claims of employers and employees. It is to maintain law and order. His duty is to compel the lawless to respect and obey the law, and not the devising of schemes for the adjustment of differences between the contestants. That can come when the turbulent element is safely ensconced behind the bars. Mobs are un-

strikes attended by violence. Another feature of the strike appears in the marked change of public sentiment throughout the country regarding unionism and its methods. The public now takes a much broader view of strikes and their attendant issues than was taken a few years ago. An intelligent public opinion is being formed. There is now a fairly clear perception of the respective rights of the contestants. The right of labor to organize is conceded, and organization as a system meets general approval. The right of labor to quit work, individually or as an organization, is generally recognized. But the rights of employers are also better understood than they were, and there is an increasing realization that in all strikes, whether attended by violence or not, the public is the real sufferer and the actual paymaster.

Unionism as an orderly effort to secure, by legitimate methods, a proper conservation of the rights of those who labor is doubtless a necessity in the economic world of to-day. But it imposes its own limitations upon its greatest success by the too frequent employment of offensive methods. The Chicago strike is one of the steps in a large movement by which labor and the rights of those who labor is greatest success by the too frequent employment by which labor and the race of the steps in a large movement by which labor and the race of the steps in a large movement by which labor and the race of the steps in a large movement by which labor and the race of the suitan from his function of the suitan from his function of the suitan from his function of the many ludian Mussulmans who make the annual Hadj by sea from India to that prot. Such as a suitant from his function of the suitan from his function of the many ludian from his function of the suitan from his function of the roads leading to them, and constitute a derect interference with the holy Places of Islam and of the roads leading to the Holy Places of Islam and constitute a direct interference with the interpolation of the Sultan from India to that the roads leading to them, and constitute a direct interference with the posuit and an understance of the Sultan from India to that the road ism and its methods. The public now

large movement by which labor and the public as a whole are being educated to a clear appreciation of both the legal and the moral phases of present day industrialism. Most important of all is the awakening of the public to the fact that it is not a mere bystander and spectator of

the recurring struggles.

The miners' war in Colorado, the cotton operatives' strike in Fall River, the anthracite coal strike, the subway strike in New York, the teamsters' strike in Chicago and various other recent experiences have hammered into the public a new idea of its relation to industrial conflicts. It is the misfortune of unionism that it has not kept pace with the public in the educational process.

As to Those These.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In peaking of Fifth avenue in connection with the proposed mutilation of Central Park why do so many of your correspondents call the proposed mutilation of Central Park why do so many of your correspondents call it "The" Fifth avenue? Has not "Fifth" become a name? Is not that fine thorough-fare entitled to the individuality of name instead of mere designation by a numeral? If it is a mere numeral, why the capitalized "The"? Why not write it frankly "the fifth avenue"? Would you say or write "The Nassau street" or "The Pearl street." "The Bleecker street"? Following the analogy, must we say "The Forty-second street. "The Twenty-third street, and so on? While we are slicing "The" (entral Park, too, why not slice the "The" off? Either that or issue the "The" on the basis of a fair deal to everything and speak of "The Prospect Park." The Union Square. "The Gramercy Park" and thus on through the list. "The Ceptral Park, "The Tonkers!
Fudge! Fiddlesticks! Or ought we to say "The Fudge. The Fiddlesticks? It is confusing. Will not The Stw. or "The Robert B. Hoosevelt help us out of the mess? What are stone walls, which, as reputed, do not a "The" prison make what are they compared with this entangling, bedeviling, exastrating thicket of pisky, pestiferous "Thes," (or ought one to write "These"? You see you get into it deeper and deeper the more you try to thresh your way out. Bit about them "Leese," do we really need 'em? Hooset Injun, do we need 'em? New York, May 11. PolicyHolden.

The Handkerchief Picture

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT. In your issue of May S is an article entitled "The Last of the Van Rausts." in which it is said that the handkerchief pleture of the great race on May 27, 1822, now upo the wall of the great reception room in the Belmont Club house, is probably the only one of the fifty sourceles printed now in existence. This is an error. One of the handkerchief pictures is in the possession of Edward B. Hosgiand of Neshanie Sta-tion, Somerset county, N. J., framed and in good SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 11.

The Battle of Life. The sweet girl graduate goes forth To conquer or to die. "Beyond the Alps lies Italy" She takes for battle cry The grim realities of life She learns beyond the Pallandes The big mosquitoes lie. MCLANDBURGH WILLOW AMERICANS ALL.

Centic Rebuke to a Belated Searcher for

the Bleedy Chasm. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just read in this morning's Suw a letter stated to have been written by Capt. Walter Thorn to Grand Marshal Simmons of the G. A. R. parade on Memorial Day, declining to serve on that officer's staff on the ground that Comrade Simmons has invited ex-Confeder-

ates to join in the march. Comrade Thorn seems to have overlooked the fact that this is 1905, and not 1865. Forty years ought to have healed the wounds of any one, either physical or mental or moral. At any rate, these "ex-rebels" and "ex-Confederates" are now loval citizens of a common country, and although it is more than forty years since they raised hands against the flag of their country, they were forgiven at Appomattox, and many of them have held and still held various "effices of profit and trust" under the General Government, as well as local governments, and for at least two generations, in the field, in council and in private capacity, proved themselves as distinctly loyal as any other officens, whether they once yelled the rebel yell or hurrahed for the teamsters' strike fairly repeats the ex-

I believe in extending the hand of fellowship to all these once erring but now for-given fellow countrymen, and I, for one, as s veteran, would as soon march elbow to elbow with old Stonewall's brigade as my own, provided it is under the Stars and Stripes; and it is not possible that any real soldier who wore the gray in those far-off days would now march under any colors but Old Glory. I believe I can, in a way, speak for all the Grand Army of the Republic when I say that I always think and speak of the "rebel" army from Gen. Lee down to the last bugler that sounded the taps for the "Stars and Bars" as "my friends the enemy." J. A. Judson, Ex-Captain United States Army, member

NEW YORK, May 9.

THE FALL OF SANAA.

Events That Seriously Menace the Suitan's Authority in Both Arabia and Syria. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The surrender of the garrison of Sanas, the capi-tal of southwestern Arabia, after the complete defeat of the Turkish relieving army with the loss of five batteries of artillery and many thousands of rifles and large quantities of ammunition, is reported to have produced

a profound impression at Constantinople. On no previous occasion of troubles in Yemen and the Hediaz have the consequences of rebel success in those provinces presented themselves so vividly to the Sultan, and the result is a hurrying to and fro at the palace with the forming of impossible schemes for the recovery of the lost territory.

How little the administration of the Seras-

kerate has profited by the teachings of the German officers who were expected to bring the organization of the Turkish army up to date was seen the other day, when the transports carrying reenforcements to Hodeida were detained at Port Said until the money to pay the canal dues was forthcoming. The consequent failure of these troops to arrive in time had a good deal to do with the disaster to Riza Pasha's force. The condition, too, of the Syrian battalions was pitiable. The men were badly fed and their uniforms ragged, while the mountain and field guns accompanying them had neither their equip ment of horses, mules or harness.

It is hoped now that the Albanian and other troops sent and getting ready may reestablish the Sultan's authority, but the matter is very problematical. An effort, however, will be made, as it is understood that, should the disorder not be suppressed very shortly, the Egyptian Government will take such measures for the protection of the land route from Cairo to Mecca by way of Suez and Akaba as may be found necessary for the safety of the Egyptian and other north African pilgrims. It is expected also that the British Indian Government may take similar steps to secure the route from Jiddah to Mecca and Medina in the interest of the many Indian Mussulmans who make the annual Hadjiby sea from India to that

New York, May 10.

The Central Park Stone Walls.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt wants to have the stone walls around the Central Park removed on the ground that they are ugly. But it is much easier and cheaper to beautify than to remove them. A few hundred young Japanese ivy plants will do the job in a short time. These creepers have done wonders for Mornngeide Park, also for parts of Central Park the wall on the west side of the lower reservoir, for example. The walls encircling the Park have their uses - the same as those enircling private residences with gardens. For one thing, they help to keep out canine and feline enemies of the birds and squirrels which do so much to make the Park attrac-

tive to children and adults.

NEW YORE, MAY 11. HENRY T. FINCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think many persons will agree with the Hon. Robert B. Koosevelt that the Central Park wall is not a thing of beauty, and that if the avenues bordering the Park had been made wider with trees on either side, when the Park was laid out, it would have been far better. As it is now, nothing can be done without undoing too much. The ground is lower than the wall in some places and higher in others, and the removal of it would necessitate mu ing, involve the destruction of many hundreds of trees, and more important still, disarrange a design which is admittedly one of the finest, if not the best of its kind, in the world. Mr Roosevelt, an amateur of no mean ability, would not. I am sure, wish to disturb the unity of the design of Olmsted and Vaux, however much he may desire to enhance the beauty of the streets bordering upon it. any one has an idea for a new design, or rearrangement of the Park, that is quite another thing, which, while it might be interesting enough in a purely academic sense, is quite impractical

Central Park as a whole is quite the most successful achievement of American art, and the pity is that it should have been disturbed the interjection of the Art Museum and other incongruous matter, such as statues. NEW YORK, May 11.

Lost in New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What an ex-

hilarating feeling one has trying to find streets in this city! I started out this morning on Wall street in the direction I thought would take me to Way rect. . Crossing street after street, I finally ! myself at the Wall street ferry, and as I had not seen any sign of Water street I retraced my steps After doing this a number of times and asking different people, who would not enlighten me. I at last came to the conclusion that the quickest way out of the difficulty was to buy a map of the city. So I went to the nearest stationery store and there purchased one.

To my infinite joy and satisfaction I at last found

the street that had caused me so much trouble, but not a sign was there in sight on any of the four corners. Where has it gone, and what has been done with all the money that was appropriated a long time ago for fancy and decorative signs?

Perhap: If the city were to spend one-half the amount on simple and not on such gorgeous ones they would be in place and be of some service to the public of the present generation. Here's that we may know our own city in time. Exploran.

HEWITT STATUE UNVEILED.

Stands at the Head of the Great Stair in Chamber of Commerce Build

The marble statue of Abram S. Hewitt which is to stand as a memorial at the head of the grand stairway in the Chamber of Commerce was unveiled yesterday afternoon in the presence of most of the members of that body and number of noted guests. The status is a little less than life size and is the work of William Couper. Alexander E. Orr yes-terday presented it to the organization and President Morris K. Jesup accepted it.

Seated at President Jesup's right throughout the ceremonies was Lord Brassey, who was president of the London Chamber of Commerce when the delegation from this city visited that organization in 1901. A number of ladies were present, including several members of Mr. Hewitt's family, Lady Brassey and Mrs. Henry C. Potter. After a short introductory speech by Mr. Jesup and a prayer by Bishop Potter,

Mr. Orr made the formal presentation and paid this compliment to Mr. Couper:
"How faithfully Mr. Couper has discharged his trust will be at once apparent charged his trust will be at once apparent by an inspection of this statue, and the committee desires me to express to him its high appreciation of the intelligent, painstaking and successful manner in which he has executed his commission and to tender him its unqualified thanks."

The statue stood at the left of the speaker's desk draped in an American flag. This was removed by Miss Elsanor Gurnee Hewitt, a daughter of Abram S. Hewitt.

Hewitt.

In accepting the statue Mr. Jesup said: Mr. Couper has produced a wonderful work of art as well as merit when it is known

Mr. Couper has produced a wonderful work of art as well as merit when it is known how little he had to guide him, having never seen Mr. Hewitt or known him, and with inferior evidences of the personality of the man. The result is truly remarkable. As you now look on that statue, the face, poise and form of him who has gone, and as he appeared to us so often when in the flesh, we are almost estimated that skill, tasts and art have done their best.

Mr. Orr and fellow members, as we receive this gift of love and esteem, we shall place it in yonder hall on the pedestal prepared for its reception. It will be kept forever as our choicest possession; we shall guard it from all accident and defacement. It will last as long as this building of marble and steel exists, and when we are gone and new faces and forms come here to consult as to commerce, trade and finance, the form of Mr. Hewitt will be close by to remind us and those who come after us that after all the only greatness in man that lives for all time is in imitating the life of him who drew his inspiration from the Good Master Himself, who said: "I came not into the world to be ministered unto, but to minister."

The principal address of the afternoon was made by Charles Stewart Smith, who for years was a close friend of Mr. Hewitt and who applied to him the words of Adam Smith concerning his friend Rume:

"Upon the whole, I have always considered him, both in his lifetime and since his death, as approaching as nearly to the idea of a perfectly wise and virtuous man as perhaps the nature of human frailty will permit."

"Some skilled biographer should relate in detail the story of Mr. Hewitt's life as

will permit."

"Some skilled biographer should relate in detail the story of Mr. Hewitt's life as an inspiration and example to the rising generation," Mr. Smith concluded.

\$12,000 CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Contributer New Asks That a Little of It Be Sent to His Nurse.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Some time ago the Secretary of the Treasury received a conscience contribution from an anonymous source amounting to \$12,000 in currency. The Secretary to-day received the fol-lowing letter, the place of mailing being withheld:

lowing letter, the place of mailing being withheld:

Mr. SECT SHAW: Not long since to satisfy my mind I sent you \$12,000 in currency. I sent you \$2,000 more than four fold and at the date of this letter I was passing through Alvarado and I got very sick and a lady taken care of me she gave me medison care and food notwithstanding she was realy poor and I have don willed everything I have to a young min to take care of me until I die and have me put away nice, and I want you if you will to see this poor lady a little of that money if you please she is trying to school to little girls one s years and the other 10 Her name is Addie Adams, when you get this I will be at rest I taken her name and I want the presadent to send her a little donation for her act of charity in his own name Piease grant this last request I subscribe my salf—A Penitent sinner: "Good By, one god one flag, may the Lord take care of the presadent my love to all.

W. T. SMEDLEY'S NEW APPENDIX Notified Thereof by Will H. Low After Loss

of One He Was Born With. Wednesday's meeting of the solemn and dignified members of the National Academy of Design gave birth to a joke which not only enlivened the evening's fectivities following the business meeting, but brought the friendly light of joy to a Bronxville sickbed also. William T. Smedley and Will H. Low both live in that Bronxville Arcadia known as Lawrence Park. Mr. Smedley has been confined to his home for several weeks, recovering

from an operation for appendicitis.

The Academy at Wednesday's meeting elected Mr. Smedley to full membership, entitling him to affix "N. A." to his signature, whereupon his neighbor, Mr. Low, telegraphed him:

"The Academy has sympled you with

The Academy has supplied you with At last accounts Mr. Smedley was doing

TIMES SQUARE TRAFFIC. Pelice Rope Off Arenas and Make Regulations to Prevail at Night.

The traffic squad took hold of Times Square yesterday for the first time. Premptly at 8 A. M. five cops got busy roping off a triangle from Forty-first to Forty-fourth street, and another one from Forty-fifth to Forty-seventh street. In the future northbound traffic will have to keep to the right to Forty-sighth street and Seventh avenue, and vehicles going south to Forty-first street and Broadway There is one feature of the new regulation that differs from those of any other point in the city. Times Square's busiest hours are after 7 o'clock in the evening. From that time on autos, carriages and omntibuses of all descriptions begin their rush down Broadway with thesterogram. down Broadway with theatergoers. According to the theater managers, traffic regulation is necessary to 11:30 at night.

The roped in spaces may be used as public heat stands.

PROF. MITCHELL ABSOLVED. Methodist Bishops Holds Boston University

Teacher Innscent of Heresy. BOSTON, May 11 .- At a meeting behind closed doors to-day Bishop Daniel T. Goodsell informed the trustees of Boston University that the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the case of Prof. Hinckley G. Mitchell, charged with sileged heretical teachings, has found him

Charges had been made against Prof. Mitchel on the ground that his criticisms of the Mile were detrimental to the interests of the Methodist Church

\$707,000 Taken Off the Budget.

The Board of Estimate at its meeting today will reopen this year's budget to reduce it by \$707,658. This has been made possible by the passage of a bill enabling the city to issue assessment bonds against the indebtedness of property owners to the city for street and park openings. The indebtedness is a lien on the property. The effect of the reduction will be to keep down the tax rate a little.

Cooper Union Halis to Be Fireproof. The meeting ha'l in the basemens of Cooper Union and the lecture hall on the fifth floor are to be remodeled in order te make both of them fireproof. It is proposed to remove the present wooden girders and ficore and replace them with steel girders and fireproof blooks and material, and to rearrange the seats so as to increase the